

Systematics, functional morphology and distribution of a bivalve (*Apachecorbula muriatica* gen. et sp. nov.) from the rim of the ‘Valdivia Deep’ brine pool in the Red Sea

P. GRAHAM OLIVER¹, HEGE VESTHEIM², ANDRÉ ANTUNES³ AND STEIN KAARTVEDT²

¹National Museum of Wales, Cathays Pk., Cardiff CF10 3NP, Wales, UK, ²King Abdullah University of Science and Technology, Red Sea Research Center, Thuwal 23955–6900, Saudi Arabia, ³IBB – Institute for Biotechnology and Bioengineering, Centre of Biological Engineering, Micoteca da Universidade do Minho, University of Minho, Braga, Portugal

*The deep brine pools of the Red Sea comprise extreme, inhospitable habitats yet house microbial communities that potentially may fuel adjacent fauna. We here describe a novel bivalve from a deep-sea (1525 m) brine pool in the Red Sea, where conditions of high salinity, lowered pH, partial anoxia and high temperatures are prevalent. Remotely operated vehicle (ROV) footage showed that the bivalves were present in a narrow (20 cm) band along the rim of the brine pool, suggesting that it is not only tolerant of such extreme conditions but is also limited to them. The bivalve is a member of the Corbulidae and named *Apachecorbula muriatica* gen. et sp. nov. The shell is atypical of the family in being modioliform and thin. The semi-infaunal habit is seen in ROV images and reflected in the anatomy by the lack of siphons. The ctenidia are large and typical of a suspension feeding bivalve, but the absence of ‘guard cilia’ and the greatly reduced labial palps suggest that it is non-selective as a response to low food availability. It is proposed that the low body mass observed is a consequence of the extreme habitat and low food availability. It is postulated that the observed morphology of *Apachecorbula* is a result of paedomorphosis driven by the effects of the extreme environment on growth but is in part mitigated by the absence of high predation pressures.*

Keywords: Corbulidae, deep-hyper-saline anoxic basins (DHABs), Red Sea, deep-sea, *Apachecorbula* gen. nov., functional morphology, Valdivia Deep, deep-sea bivalves

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INTRODUCTION

Deep-sea anoxic brine pools are formed by the solution of evaporite deposits and the stable accumulation of these hypersaline solutions in enclosed depressions on the sea floor (Bischoff, 1969; Hartmann, 1985). They are known from the Gulf of Mexico (Cordes *et al.*, 2010), eastern Mediterranean, and are widespread in the Red Sea with 25 known to date (Antunes *et al.*, 2011). The brine pools are both highly saline and usually anoxic. In addition to having a high metal content and low pH they harbour a unique microbial community of extremophiles (Antunes *et al.*, 2011). Metazoans are absent from the extremes of anoxia but in the Red Sea have been recorded from the margins of a shallow and less saline site (Thuwal Seeps) (Batang *et al.*, 2012) as well as along the margins of the Kebrit brine pool (Vestheim and Kaartvedt, in preparation). Bivalve molluscs including a species of Corbuloidea were recorded from the Thuwal Seeps but these have not been

studied beyond a tentative identification (*Corbula* cf. *rotalis*) due to lack of samples (Batang *et al.*, 2012). The presence of bacterial mats at the Thuwal Seeps suggests that this is an active cold seep site. In the Gulf of Mexico dense beds of the chemosymbiotic *Bathymodiolus childressi* (Gustafson *et al.*, 1998) are found around the margins of a cold seep brine pool (MacDonald *et al.*, 1990). In the eastern Mediterranean meiofaunal communities have been found in hypersaline sediments with sparse macrofauna at the margins. Juvenile bivalves were found in the meiofaunal samples but were not identified (Lampadariou *et al.*, 2003).

In April 2013 the Valdivia Deep brine pool, situated in the central Red Sea (21°20′49″N 37°57′19″E) (Figure 1) at a depth of 1525 m was investigated by an expedition from the King Abdullah University of Science and Technology. Video footage from a ROV revealed small, dark-coloured bivalves along the margins of the brine pool. The bivalves were sampled for further investigation together with analyses of environmental conditions, and proved to be a novel genus and species. The Valdivia bivalves are living in conditions of high salinity, low oxygen, lowered pH and relatively high temperatures. This paper addresses their identity and systematic relationships and explores their functional morphology in relation to the extreme environmental conditions in which they are found.

Corresponding author:

P.G. Oliver

Email: graham.oliver@museumwales.ac.uk

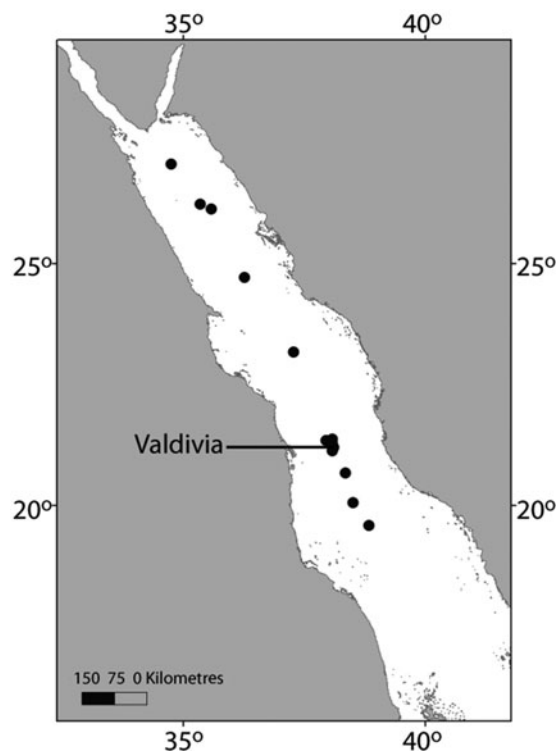


Fig. 1. Distribution of the major brine pools in the Red Sea.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

Data were collected in April 2013, using the RV ‘Aegaeo’ (4th King Abdullah University of Science and Technology (KAUST) Red Sea Expedition).

Environment

Data on temperature, pH, salinity and oxygen were collected using a specially designed CTD, able to withstand the corrosive brine environment. The instrument package also included probes for measuring oxygen and pH.

Underwater observation, collection and preservation

Underwater observations were conducted using the ROV Max Rover (DSSI, USA) system as described in Batang *et al.* (2012). Sediment samples were collected using the ROV’s robotic arm fitted with a fabric bag. The samples were then transferred to the surface in the bag and immediately inspected in the ship’s laboratory. Individual bivalves were picked out and either frozen in N₂ (l) or preserved in ethanol (70%), glutaraldehyde (EM grade) or 4% buffered formaldehyde solution section. Preserved samples were stored at 4°C upon analysis.

No live macrofauna except for the corbulid bivalves were found in the sediments. The sediment mainly consisted of biogenic material being remains of shelled pelagic snails (ptero-pods) and some calcified foraminiferans along with mineral particles.

Morphology

Morphology was examined by gross dissection following staining of tissues in haematoxylin. Scanning electron microscopy of tissues followed dehydration in 100% ethanol and critical-point drying, gold coating and microscopy with a Jeol Neoscope; shell micrographs were taken on a FEI Quanta 200 or Jeol Neoscope. Shells were examined without cleaning and following cleaning with dilute bleach. The terminology associated with hinge structures follows that of Anderson & Roopnarine (2003).

Molecular data and analysis

In order to confirm the family placement and ascertain affinities within the Corbulidae a molecular analysis was carried out. Total genomic DNA was extracted from 10 ethanol-preserved specimens using the DNA Easy Blood and Tissue Kit (Qiagen) following the manufacturer’s protocol for animal tissue. DNA yield of the extractions was quantified on a Qubit 2.0 fluorometer (Invitrogen) and partial COI, 28S, 18S and 16S sequences were generated by PCR using the primer pairs as described in Table 1. The 25 µl PCR reactions included 5 µl 5X Phusion buffer, 0.5 µl 10 mM dNTPs, 1.25 µl each primer (10 µM), 1.25 µl 50 mM MgCl₂, 0.125 µl Phusion High-Fidelity DNA polymerase and 1 µl DNA extract (~10 ng µl⁻¹). Thermal cycling conditions were: 98°C for 2 min, then 37 cycles of 98°C for 30 s, 30–40 s at annealing temperature (see Table 1) and 72°C for 1 min, followed by a final extension 10 min at 72°C. A negative (no template DNA) and positive control (template DNA known to amplify) were included in all PCRs. All PCR products were checked on a 1% agarose gel and cleaned with Illustra ExoStar 1-Step (GE Healthcare) before sequenced on an ABI 3730xl Capillary Sequencer (Applied Biosystems) using the respectively forward and backward PCR primer.

Contiguous sequences were, after manual inspection, compared with other corbulid sequences. No other, appropriately preserved, corbulids from the Red Sea were available for molecular analysis and all comparisons were made from previously published DNA sequences available through GenBank and from Anders Hallan (Hallan *et al.*, 2013). There was only one 16S (*Corbula tunicata* KC429314, partial sequence, not overlapping) and no COI sequences from closely related corbulids available for comparison at the time of analysis, hence phylogenetic analysis for those genes were not performed. For 28S and 18S sequences phylogenetic analysis was executed on the Phylogeny.fr platform (Dereeper *et al.*, 2008) using a MUSCLE alignment (Edgar, 2004), GBLOCKS curation of the nucleotide alignment allowing gaps in the final alignment

Table 1. List of PCR primers used in this study.

Primer pair	Target	Annealing temperature	Reference
LCO1490/ HCO2198	COI	50°C	Folmer <i>et al.</i> (1994)
16Sa/16Sb	16S	50°C	Xiong & Kocher (1991)
3F/18Sbi, 1F/5R, 18Sa2.0/9R	18S	48°C	Giribet <i>et al.</i> (1996), Whiting <i>et al.</i> (1997)
C1/C4	28S	52°C	Lorion <i>et al.</i> (2010)

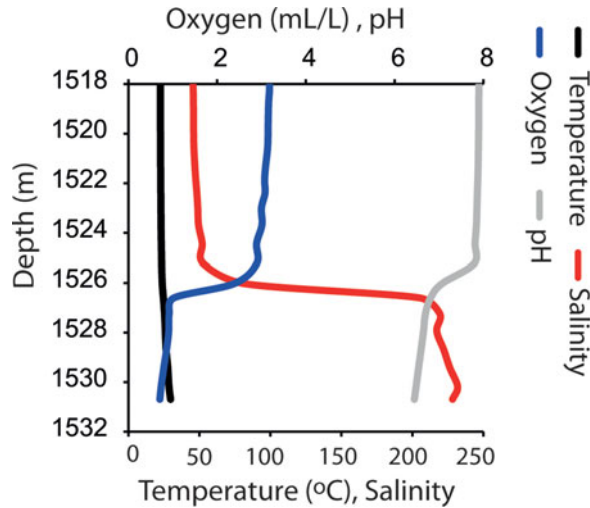


Fig. 2. Chart of salinity, dissolved oxygen, pH and temperature with increasing depth in proximity to the Valdivia brine pool.

Table 2. CTD data for a depth range of 1525–1530 m indicating rapid and significant changes in salinity, dissolved oxygen, pH and temperature.

Water depth (m)	Temperature (°C)	pH	Salinity	Oxygen (mg l ⁻¹)
1525.2	23.4	7.8	53	2.9
1526.0	23.9	7.1	82	2.4
1526.6	24.7	6.8	205	1.0
1527.2	25.5	6.7	219	0.9
1527.9	26.0	6.7	217	0.9
1528.7	26.6	6.6	222	0.8
1529.4	27.8	6.5	226	0.8
1530.2	28.7	6.5	231	0.7

(Castresana, 2000), the PhyML phylogeny package (Guindon & Gascuel, 2003) and the HKY85 nucleotide substitution model with approximate likelihood-ratio test for branch support (Anisimova & Gascuel, 2006). Tree rendering was performed with TreeDyn (Chevenet *et al.*, 2006).

RESULTS

Environmental conditions

Vertical profiles of temperature, salinity, dissolved oxygen and pH were almost constant with depth until close proximity to the surface of the brine pool. Within a 5 m zone the water quality parameters change rapidly and significantly (Figure 2, Table 2). At 1525 m the salinity is 53‰ but within a further 2 m depth it has risen to 220‰. Similar rapid changes in environmental parameters over this 2 m range are seen in dissolved oxygen dropping from 2.9 to 0.9 mg l⁻¹; pH dropping from 7.8 to 6.5 while water temperature rises from 23.4–26.1 °C.

Video footage

Video footage from the ROV revealed a barren fringe around the brine pool except for small, dark-coloured bivalves living half buried in the sediment (Figure 3A–C). The band of bivalves could be seen stretching into the distance (Figure 3C). The ROV footage showed that the bivalves were present in a narrow (20 cm) band along the edges of the Valdivia Deep. The bivalves seemed to sit on the hill tops, not in the valleys (topographic depressions) suggesting that they are responding closely to changes in water chemistry. Counting one site (frame) gave an estimate of 130 individuals within a 70 × 20 cm area, though the distribution was patchy. This high density corresponds to approximately 900 individuals m⁻². The distribution within a narrow band suggests that the bivalve is not only tolerant of the extreme conditions but is also limited to them. This is unlike *Bathymodiolus childressi* which tolerates hypersalinity but is not restricted to such environments (Carney *et al.*, 2006).

No other live metazoans were observed in the sediments collected with the bivalves, which therefore seem quite unique in inhabiting the sediment along the edges of the Valdivia Deep. There was no evidence of a chemosynthetic community such as that seen at the Thuwal Seeps where

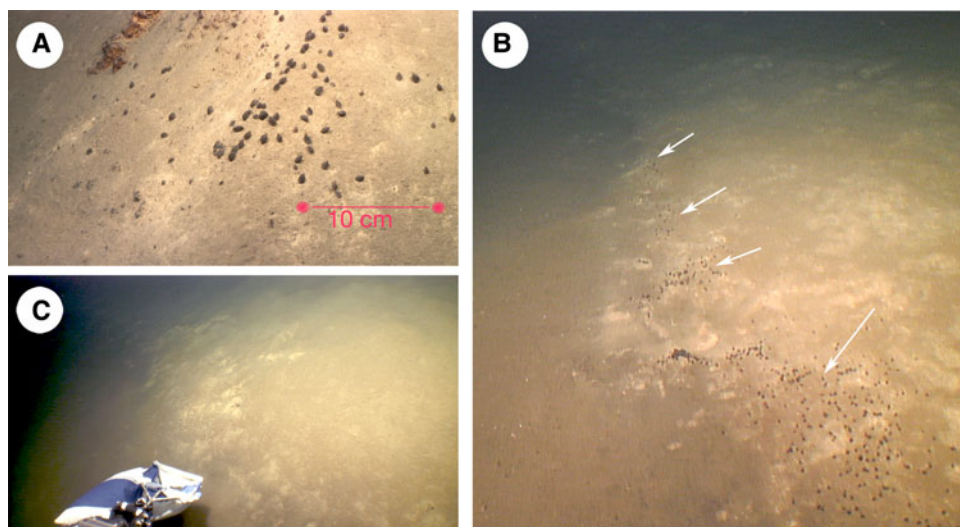


Fig. 3. Sea floor images at the margins of the Valdivia brine pool taken by the ROV Max Rover. *Apachecorbula* appear as black coloured bivalves in (A) and as small black objects arranged in a narrow band in (C). (B) shows the collecting bag of the ROV.

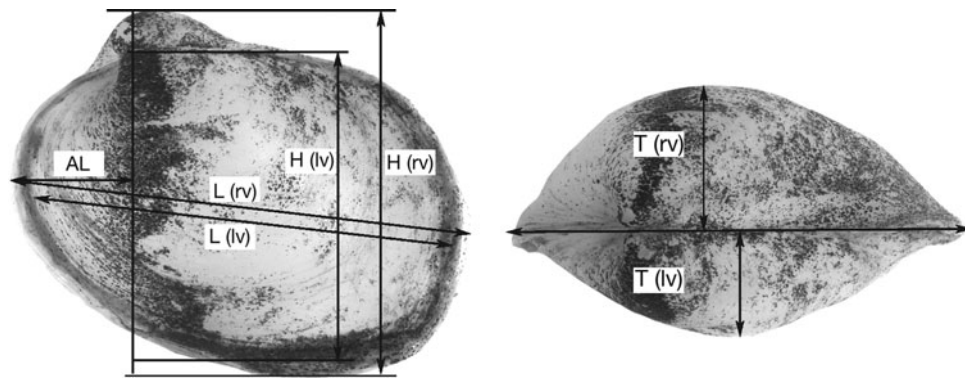


Fig. 4. Diagram showing the shell measurements used in the description.

bacterial mats and dense communities of invertebrates were observed (Batang *et al.*, 2012). This is in keeping with the lack of hydrothermal activity at the Valdivia Deep reported by Zierenberg & Shanks (1986).

Phylogenetics

There was no intraspecific variation among the bivalve individuals sequenced. Representative, contiguous sequences have been deposited to EMBL database under the accession numbers HG942537 (COI), HG942542 (16S), HG942541 (18S) and HG942543 (28S). Based on comparison of 18S and 28S partial sequences (data not shown), the Valdivia bivalve fits within the 'Western pacific group' of Hallan *et al.* (2013) that includes *Caryocorbula coxi* Pilsbry, 1897 and *Caryocorbula? zelandica* Quoy & Gaimard, 1835, '*Corbula sinensis*' Bernard *et al.*, 1993, *Notocorbula hydropica* as well as '*Notocorbula coxi*' (AY192684, misidentified in GenBank (Hallan *et al.*, 2013)) and *Corbula gibba* Olivi, 1792. The sequences available were not informative enough to conclude anything more on the phylogenetic relationship to these species.

TAXONOMY

SYSTEMATICS

Bivalvia Linnaeus, 1758

Heterodonta Neumayr, 1884

Order Myoida Stoliczka, 1870

Superfamily Myoidea Lamarck, 1809

Family Corbulidae Lamarck, 1818

Genus *Apachecorbula* Oliver & Vestheim, gen. nov.

Type species: *A. muriatica* Oliver & Vestheim, this paper, monotypic

DEFINITION

Small, thin, translucent shelled, slightly inequivalve, strongly inequilateral, prosogyre beaks close to the anterior. Outline obliquely oval, modioliform. Hinge weak, right valve with a single anterior cardinal and a thin posterior flange; left valve with a cardinal complex of a cardinal socket, median projecting

chondrophore and a small projecting knob behind the chondrophore; a narrow posterior flange also present.

ETYMOLOGY

From the Greek *apaches* meaning 'without thickness' (Brown, 1956); referring to the thin shell and insubstantial soft tissues.

COMPARISONS

There are few systematic studies of the Corbulidae but that of Anderson & Roopnarine (2003) lists 40 genera of which 14 are extant, of these only seven have an Indo-Pacific distribution. A recent study by Hallan *et al.* (2013) presented the most comprehensive molecular-based study to date and indicated that, for the marine genera included, the clades corresponded poorly with shell-based genera. However, in general the marine Corbulidae have thick shells and are distinctly inequivalve. Two main shell forms are exhibited: (1) inflated, trigonal, posterior narrowly rostrate; (2) subovate, posterior narrow, subtruncate. In the Red Sea the former is represented by *Corbula* (*Varicorbula*) *erythraeensis* Adams, 1871 and the latter by *Corbula* (*Anisocorbula*) *sulculosa* Adams, 1870. The thin, slightly inequivalve and modioliform shell from the 'Valdivia Deep' is not seen in any of the described genera. The molecular study confirmed the placement within the Corbulidae and showed that *Apachecorbula* has closer affinity with other Indo-Pacific genera than those from the Western Atlantic/Caribbean. This distinction between the corbulids of the two regions was first noted by Anderson & Roopnarine (2003) and reiterated by Hallan *et al.* (2013).

Apachecorbula muriatica Oliver & Vestheim, gen. et sp. nov.

MATERIAL EXAMINED

40 specimens, Valdivia Brine Pool, Red Sea, 21°20'49" N 37°57'19" E, 1525 m. RV 'Aegaeo', 2013 KAUST Red Sea Expedition, 12/iv/2013.

Holotype, 1 specimen, as above. NMWZ 2013.058.1.

Paratypes, 10 specimens as holotype, NMWZ 2013.058.2; remaining specimens as holotype KAUST.

COMPARATIVE MATERIAL EXAMINED

Corbula (*Varicorbula*) sp. 1. 8 shells, Central Red Sea, RV 'Valdivia' station 741GKW, 24°43.100' N 36°15.500' E, 1465 m. 08/03/1981. Senckenberg-Museum.

Corbula (Varicorbula) erythraeensis. 20 shells, Gulf of Suez, Red Sea, ex Macandrew, National Museum of Wales, Melvill-Tomlin Coll. NMW. 1955.158. 4 spec. Ras Budran Oilfield, Gulf of Suez, 28°57' N 33°10' E, ex Oil Pollution Research Unit/JP Hartley, 1980–1983, NMWZ 1982.068.

Corbula (Anisocorbula) sulculosa. 20+ specimens, Ras Budran Oilfield, Gulf of Suez, 28°57' N 33°10' E, ex Oil Pollution Research Unit/JP Hartley, 1980–1983, NMWZ 1982.068.

Corbula (Anisocorbula) taitensis 2 shells, Masirah, Oman, Arabian Sea, 20°12' N 58°42' E, NMWZ 1993.61.1282.

Corbula (Varicorbula) rotalis. 10 shells, Hizen, Japan, Melvill-Tomlin Coll. NMW.1955.158.

Corbua (Varicorbula) gibba [Type species of *Varicorbula*]. Many specimens in collection of NMW from locations around the British Isles. Juveniles from the Irish Sea, NMWZ.2005.015.

Corbula sulcata [Type species of *Corbula*] 3 shells, Senegal, West Africa, ex Caziot, Melvill-Tomlin Coll. NMW.1955.158.

Corbula (Anisocorbula) macgillivrayi [Type species of *Anisocorbula*] 1 shell, Australia, Melvill-Tomlin Coll. NMW.1955.158 (Table 3).

DESCRIPTION – SHELL FIGURES 5–7

To 9 mm in length. Typical shell as represented by the holotype (Figure 5) very thin, approximately 16 µm in cross section (Figure 7A), translucent, fragile. Inequivalve, left valve the slightly smaller, slightly less inflated fitting inside the larger right valve. Outline inequilateral, prosogyrous beaks in the anterior fifth. Outline obliquely oval, modioliform, anterior narrowly rounded, posterior expanded, subtruncate. Umbonal – posterior ventral angle distinct but low, more strongly expressed in the right valve. Hinge weak, LV (Figure 6A, B) with a cardinal complex of a median narrow chondrophore (ch), posterior to it a small projecting knob (kn), anterior to it a socket for the cardinal tooth in the RV (c sk). RV (Figure 6C) with a small cardinal peg-like tooth (c th) widely separated from an elongate, thin, submarginal posterior, weakly serrated, flange (Figure 6D). Internal ligament attached to chondrophore and subumbonal gap, external ligament short, thin (Figure 6A, B, ext lig).

Sculpture weak, without magnification smooth with weak incremental lines except for the margins of the RV of larger specimens where commarginal ridges develop and are best

Table 3. *Apachecorbula muriatica* sp. nov. Measurements (mm) as illustrated in Figure 4 (bk, broken; ds, disarticulated shell).

	Preservation	L (rv)	L (lv)	H (rv)	H (lv)	T (rv)	T (lv)	Total T	AL
1A	100% Eth	6.2	5.9	5	4.8	1.6	1.5	3.2	1.7
1B	100% Eth	6	5.7	4.7	4.4	2	1.1	3.1	1.5
1C	100% Eth	5.7	5.3	4.6	4.2	1.8	1.3	3.1	1.2
1D	100% Eth	5.4	4.9	4.6	4	2	1.6	3.6	1.4
1E	100% Eth	5.6	5.3	5.4	5.7	bk	bk	bk	1.6
2A	Form to 80% Eth	4.9	4.7	3.8	3.6	1.6	1	2.6	1.3
2B	Form to 80% Eth	4.9	4.6	4	3.7	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.2
2C	Form to 80% Eth	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk
2D	Form to 80% Eth	5.7	5.4	4.7	4.5	bk	bk	bk	1.3
2E	Form to 80% Eth	4.6	4.4	3.8	3.5	1.3	1.2	2.5	1
3A	Form to 80% Eth	5.4	5.1	4.4	4	1.8	1.4	3.2	1
3B	Form to 80% Eth	4.7	4.4	3.8	3.5	1.5	1.1	2.6	1
3C	Form to 80% Eth	5.3	5.2	4.4	4.3	1.7	1.3	3	1.2
3D	Form to 80% Eth	5.6	5.2	4.5	4.1	1.5	1.2	2.7	1.2
3E	Form to 80% Eth	5.3	5	4.2	3.7	1.8	1.2	3	1
4A	Form to 80% Eth	5.1	4.8	4.2	3.9	1.7	1.6	3.3	1.2
4B	Form to 80% Eth	5	4.7	4.1	3.6	1.6	1	2.7	1.3
4C	Form to 80% Eth	5.1	4.8	4	3.4	1.5	1.2	2.7	0.9
4D	Glut to 80%Eth	6.1	5.7	4.7	4.3	1.6	1.5	3.1	1.4
4E	Glut to 80%Eth	5.6	5.2	4.3	3.7	1.7	1.4	3.1	1.3
5A	Glut to 80%Eth	5.4	5.1	4.3	3.7	1.9	1.2	3.1	1.4
5B	Glut to 80%Eth	4	3.9	3.2	2.8	1.2	1	2.2	0.9
5C	Glut to 80%Eth	5.6	5.3	4.2	3.8	1.8	1.3	3.1	1.2
5D	Glut to 80%Eth	4.6	4.2	4.1	3.6	1.5	1.1	2.6	1.1
5E	Glut to 80%Eth	5.2	4.8	4.1	3.5	1.6	1.3	2.9	1.1
6A	Glut to 80%Eth	5.5	5.2	4.2	3.5	1.8	1.3	3.1	1.1
6B	Glut to 80%Eth	4.3	4.1	3.5	3.2	1.4	1.3	2.7	0.9
6C	Glut to 80%Eth	4.2	4.1	3.4	3.1	1.3	1	2.3	0.8
6D	Glut to 80%Eth	4.4	4.1	3.6	3.2	1.5	1.1	2.6	0.9
6E	Glut to 80%Eth	5.2	4.9	4.3	3.8	1.6	1.4	3	1.5
7A	Glut to 80%Eth	4.8	4.5	3.9	3.5	1.6	1.3	2.9	1.2
7B	Glut to 80%Eth	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.1	1.3	0.8	2.1	0.8
7C	Glut to 80%Eth	4.4	4.2	3.7	3.2	1.6	1	2.6	1.1
7D	Glut to 80%Eth	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk
7E	Glut to 80%Eth	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk
8A	Glut to 80%Eth	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk	bk
HOLOTYPE	DRY	5.8	5.6	4.7	4.4	ds	ds	ds	1.4
SEM	DRY GOLD	9.2	8.7	6.9	6.2	ds	ds	ds	1.6

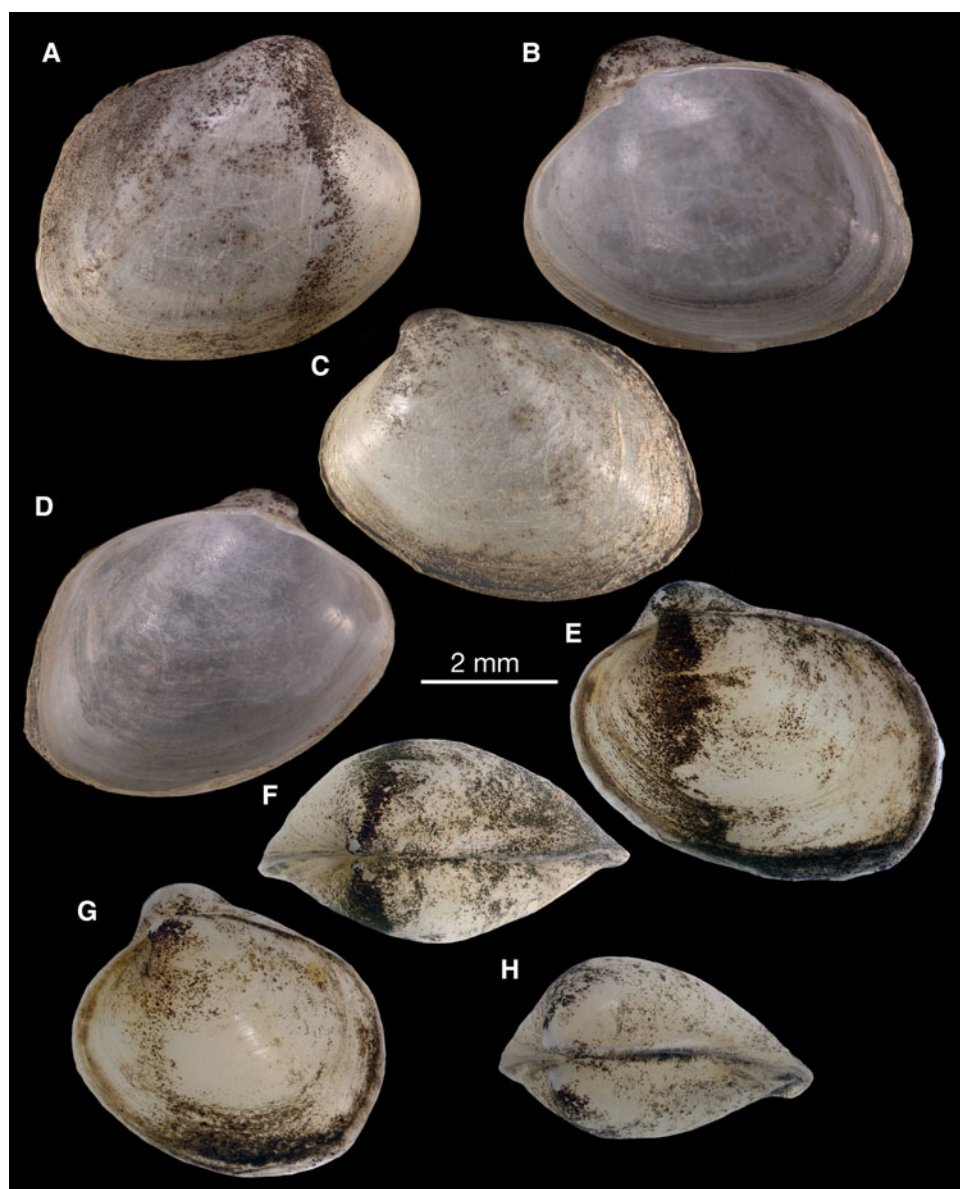


Fig. 5. Shells of *Apachecorbula muriatica* gen. et sp. nov. (A–D) Holotype, NMWZ, 2013.058.1. (E–H) Variations in outline and tumidity.

seen with SEM (Figure 6G). Under the SEM both valves with radial and commarginal creasing of the periostracum (Figure 6E), this reflected only very lightly as shell sculpture (Figure 6H, circled). LV with increasing lamellar periostracum at the margins with sparse radial creases (Figure 6F). Indications of shell spines on the dorsal margin of the RV (Figure 6I, arrowed).

Shell colourless with sparse, black deposits. Deposits composed of aggregated spherules, with a compact reticulate surface (Figure 7B, C).

Variation

The shape of the shell is occasionally variable. Some shells are far less inequilateral and have a more rounded appearance (Figure 5G) while some although strongly inequilateral have a more rounded posterior outline (Figure 5E). This variability can be expressed in the 'length:height' ratio of the right valves while there is a mean of 1.23 and a range from 1.04–1.33. The inequilateral condition expressed as the ratio 'length:anterior

length' has a mean of 4.47 and a range from 3.47 to 5.67. The extent of the inequivalve condition is also variable, while the mean ratio for right and left valve tumidity is 1.33, the range is from 1.06 to 1.82.

DESCRIPTION – ANATOMY FIGURES 7 & 8

The mantle edge is thin (Figure 8B) and largely fused except for an anterior pedal aperture (Figure 8A, pg) and small posterior inhalant and exhalant apertures (Figure 8A, ex, in). The musculature of the posterior apertures is weak and siphons are not developed (Figure 8C). The inner edge of the inhalant aperture bears minute widely spaced pointed papillae and a few papillae are also present on the outer edges (Figure 8C). The exhalant aperture has a few papillae on the outer edge but the inner edge is smooth (Figure 8C). The adductor muscles are small (Figure 8A) and the pedal protractor muscles are very thin.

The volume of the shell is filled with the large ctenidium composed of two demibranchs with reflexed filaments, the

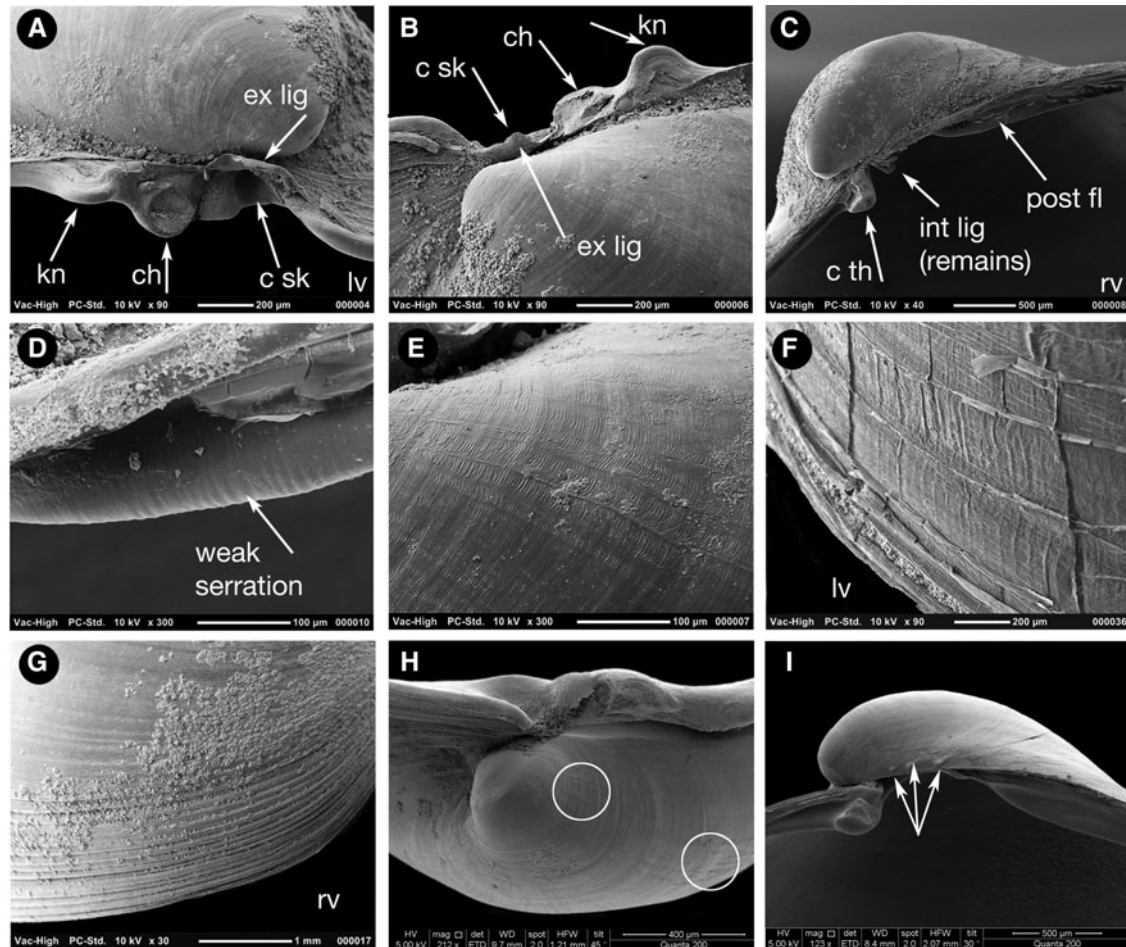


Fig. 6. Scanning electron micrographs of the shell of *Apachecorbula muriatica*. (A) left valve hinge; (B) dorsal view of left valve hinge; (C) right valve hinge; (D) weak serrations on the posterior flange of the right valve; (E) microsculpture on the umbonal area of the left valve; (F) radial creases in the periostracum at the margins of the left valve; (G) commarginal ridges at the margins of the right valve; (H) radial impressions on the shell after removal of the periostracum; small spines on the dorsal margin of the early shell.

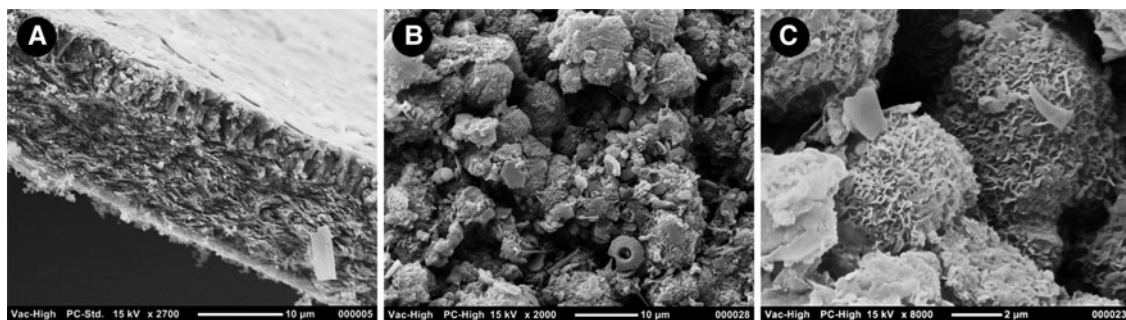


Fig. 7. Scanning electron micrographs of the shell of *Apachecorbula muriatica*. (A) cross section of the shell; (B, C) black surface coating showing structure as an accumulation of reticulate spherules.

outer demibranch is approximately two-thirds the size of the inner (Figure 9A, B). The filaments (Figure 9A–D) are narrow with heavily ciliated frontal surfaces (Figure 9A) and are interconnected with regularly spaced muscular junctions best seen from the abfrontal face (Figure 9B). The frontal ciliation (Figure 9D) is composed of a row of frontal cilia (fc) bounded on either side by a row of lateral frontal cirri (lfc), these bounded by a row of lateral cilia (lc) that lie slightly to the posterior and are seen from the abfrontal surface. The frontal cilia give way to longer terminal cilia (tc) towards

the food groove. The lateral frontal cirri appear as lamellar structures with multiple fine ends (Figure 9C) and arise from prominent ridged bases (lfc[b]), this in contrast with the frontal and terminal cilia that arise from a punctate cushion-like surface (tc[b]).

Labial palps are vestigial and lack sorting ridges

The foot and visceral mass are proportionately small compared with the mantle cavity and are contained within the anterior dorsal region (Figure 8A). The foot (Figure 8D, f) has a long toe and a short heel, these separated by a small

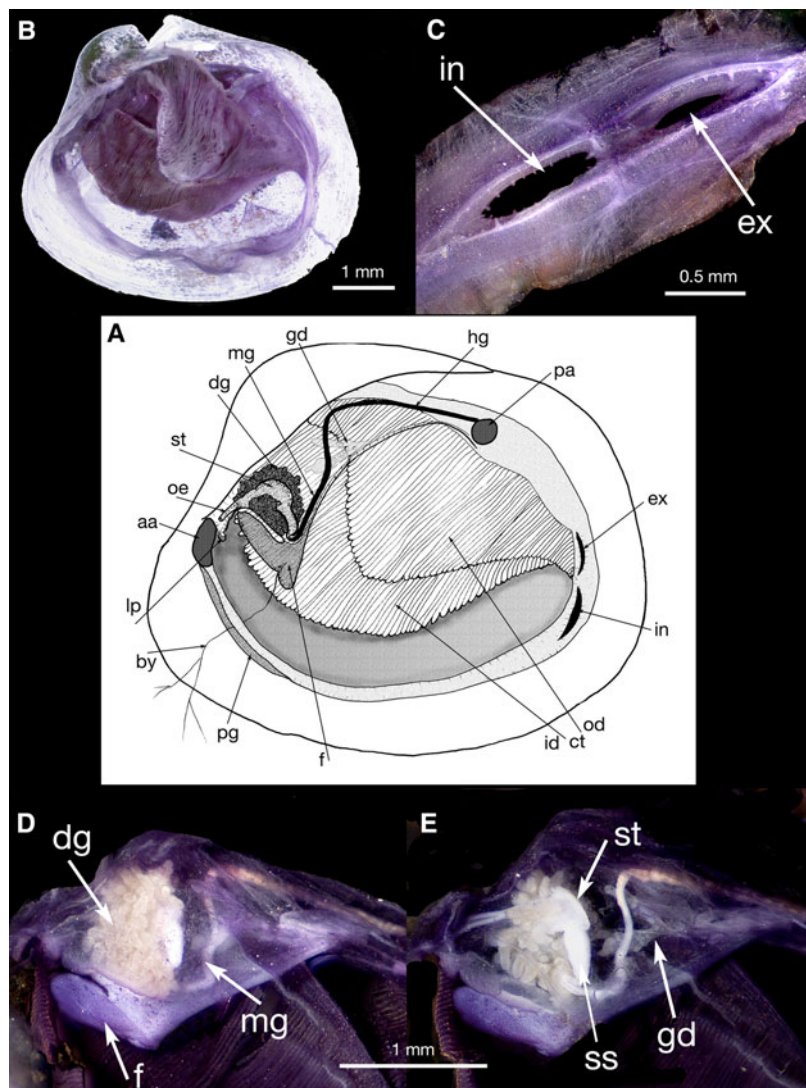


Fig. 8. Gross anatomy of *Apachecorbula muriatica* after dissection from the left side and stained in haematoxylin. (A) semi-diagrammatic reconstruction of the gross anatomy; (B) whole animal after removal of left valve and mantle; (C) siphonal openings; (D) visceral mass; (E) visceral mass with digestive gland and epithelium dissected away.

byssal groove. The byssus is active and produces a very fine thread that has a multiple split end (Figure 8A, by).

The alimentary system (Figure 8A, D, E) is composed of a short oesophagus (oe), a stomach (st) with two distinct parts, a dorsal cavity and a ventral tube housing the style sac (ss). The digestive diverticula (dg) are confined to the immediate surrounds of the stomach and open by a single ventral aperture into the stomach. The remainder of the gut and rectum are not coiled.

A small portion of gonadal tissue (Figure 8E, gd) was observed but the detailed structure and that of the heart and kidneys could not be discerned by gross dissection.

ETYMOLOGY

From the Latin *muriaticus* meaning 'of brine' (Brown, 1956); referring to the brine pool habitat.

COMPARISONS

Only three identified species of Corbulidae are recorded from the Red Sea, *C. (Varicorbula) erythraeensis* Adams, 1871 (Figure 10A, B), *C. (Ansiocorbula) sulculosa* Adams, 1870

(Figure 10D, E) and *C. (A.) taitensis* Lamarck, 1818 (Figure 10G, H) (Oliver, 1992). Unidentified species of *Corbula* were listed by Grill & Zuschin (2001) and a further but undescribed species has been collected from the deep central Red Sea and is referred to here as *C. (Varicorbula)* sp. 1 (Figures 11A–D & 12F–I). A fifth was recorded from the Thuwal Seep and tentatively identified as *C. (V.) rotalis* (Batang *et al.*, 2012), shells from the type locality of Japan are illustrated here (Figure 10C, F). Both species of *Anisocorbula* have almost equilateral heavy, strongly sculptured shells quite unlike *Apachecorbula*. The other three species can be assigned to the subgenus *Varicorbula* and have inequilateral, strongly inequivalve, robust shells with a prominent commarginal sculpture on the right valve. These characters contrast with the thin and modioliform shell of *Apachecorbula*. As stated under the generic remarks *Apachecorbula* is unlike all other corbulid genera in the weakly inequivalve, modioliform and thin shell but these are characters seen in the juvenile shells of some species. Juvenile *Anisocorbula* are distinctly carinate and some have a pustulose microsculpture (Figure 12C, D), both characters

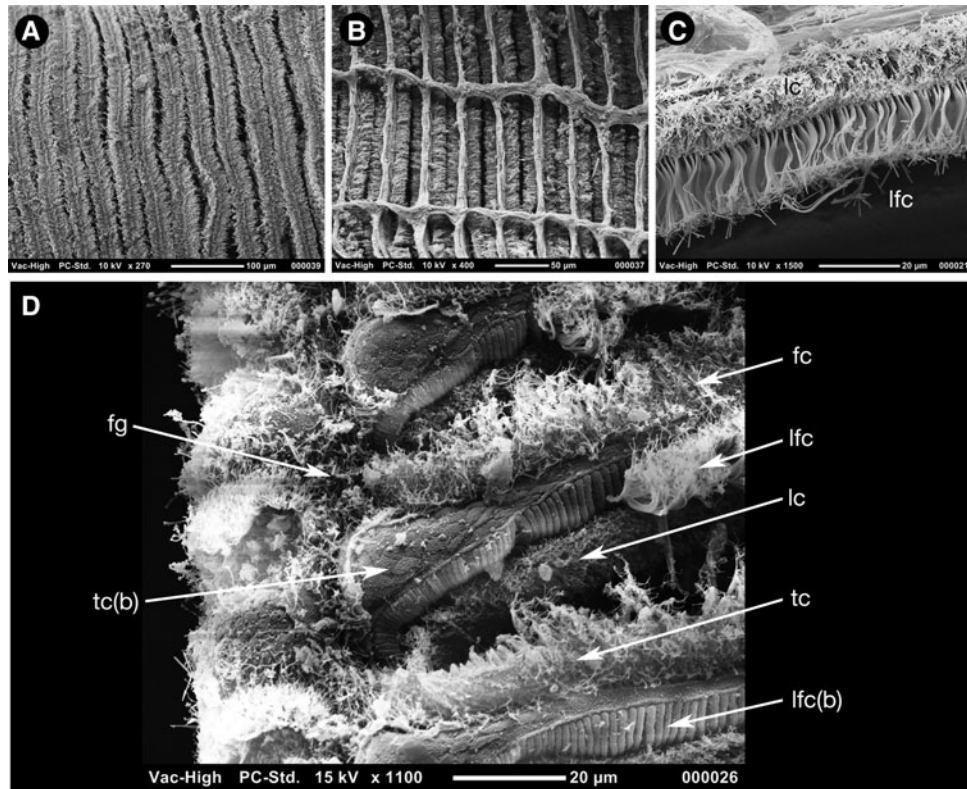


Fig. 9. Scanning electron micrographs of the ctenidium of *Apachecorbula muriatica*. (A) frontal surface; (B) abfrontal surface; (C) lateral frontal cirri and lateral cilia; (D) ciliation at the ventral edge of the inner demibranch.

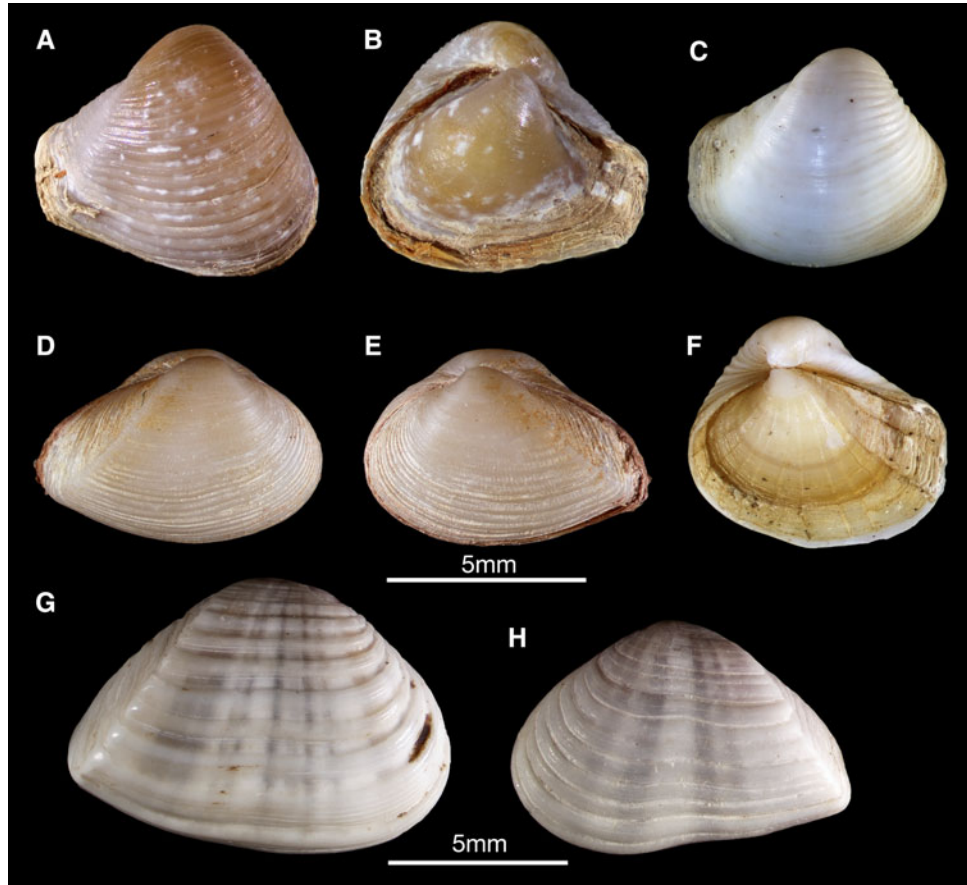


Fig. 10. Shells of Red Sea Corbulidae. (A, B), *Corbula* (*Varicorbula*) *erythraeensis*; (C, F), *C. (V.) rotalis*; (D, E), *C. (Anisocorbula) sulculosa*; (G, H), *C. (A.) taitensis*.

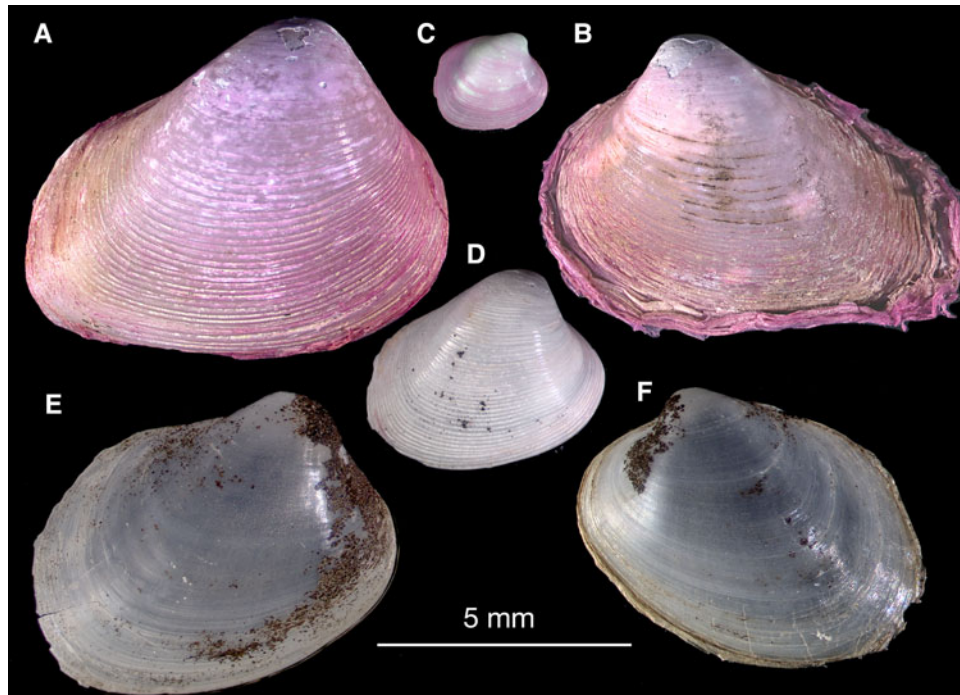


Fig. 11. (A–D) Shells of *Corbula* (*Varicorbula*) sp. 1, Central Red Sea. (E–F) *Apachecorbula muriatica*, large specimen for comparison.

not seen in *Apachecorbula*. Juveniles of *Varicorbula* are quadrate in outline (Figure 12A) with the anterior narrower than the posterior, with growth they become narrow, almost rostrate, posteriorly. These juveniles have a distinct umbonal angulation and are almost carinate in some, the left valve has a wide non-calcified margin and is weakly pustulose in *C. (V.) erythraeensis* (Figure 12A, B); this in contrast with the smooth shell of *A. muriaticus*. In *Varicorbula* sp. 1 the ribbed sculpture of the right valve appears at an early stage, approximately at one millimetre (Figure 12G) and has no radial sculptural element on the early shell (Figure 12F). The indications of dorsal spines in *Apachecorbula* are reminiscent of the distinct spines present in juveniles of the European *C. (V.) gibba* (Figure 12E). Given the differences outlined here and the relatively large size of *Apachecorbula* we conclude that this does not represent a juvenile of any known species. The presence of gonadal tissue also suggests that these specimens are adult.

DISCUSSION

Functional morphology

The footage from the ROV (Figure 3) shows that *Apachecorbula* is semi-infaunal with only the anterior part of the shell within the sediment. Despite the slender nature of the byssus it is a constant feature and will function to maintain this endobyssate habit. This life habit with the posterior part of the shell well above the sediment surface may account for the absence of well-developed siphons in *Apachecorbula* and is in contrast with the siphonate condition found in all other corbulids studied (Yonge, 1946; Morton, 1990; Mikkelsen & Bieler, 2001). Shallow water corbulids are generally described as shallow burrowers with the posterior

part of the shell lying at or close to the sediment surface (Yonge, 1946; Morton, 1990). Yonge (1946) makes reference to the heavy sediment load experienced by *C. (V.) gibba* and relates this to the form and function of the papillate siphons and the large quantities of pseudofaeces produced. Mikkelsen & Bieler (2001) record instances of *C. (V.) disparilis* being epifaunal but with no fixed position, rather living among shell hash. The morphology of *C. (V.) disparilis* is essentially similar to other shallow water species and has well developed papillate siphons. The paucity of siphonal papillae in *Apachecorbula* may be related to the semi-infaunal habit but may also reflect the potential paucity of suspended food particles available to it.

The large gill, its ciliation and lack of gut coiling suggest that *Apachecorbula* is a suspension feeder. Deep-sea deposit feeding bivalves typically have coiled mid and hind guts, and large labial palps or palp probosides (Allen, 1979). There is no abfrontal extension indicative of forms harbouring chemosymbiotic bacteria (Taylor & Glover, 2010) and no bacteriocyte cells were observed. The diversity of suspension feeding bivalves in the deep sea is limited primarily to Arcidae and Limopsidae (Oliver, 1979) and for the relatively well-studied Atlantic deep-sea fauna corbulids are all but absent from the bathyal and abyssal zones (Allen, 2008). As a suspension feeder *Apachecorbula* might be expected to have labial palps at least as large as other species in the family but this is not so as the palps are very small. This suggests that sorting of food particles is reduced and this is supported by the absence of guard cilia on the food groove of the ctenidium. Yonge (1946) suggested that the guard cilia in *C. (V.) gibba* functioned to prevent unwanted non-food particles being carried to the labial palps and mouth. Their absence, reduced palps and weak papillation of the inhalant aperture all suggest that *Apachecorbula* is not subjected to a large load of suspended particles entering the mantle cavity and does not

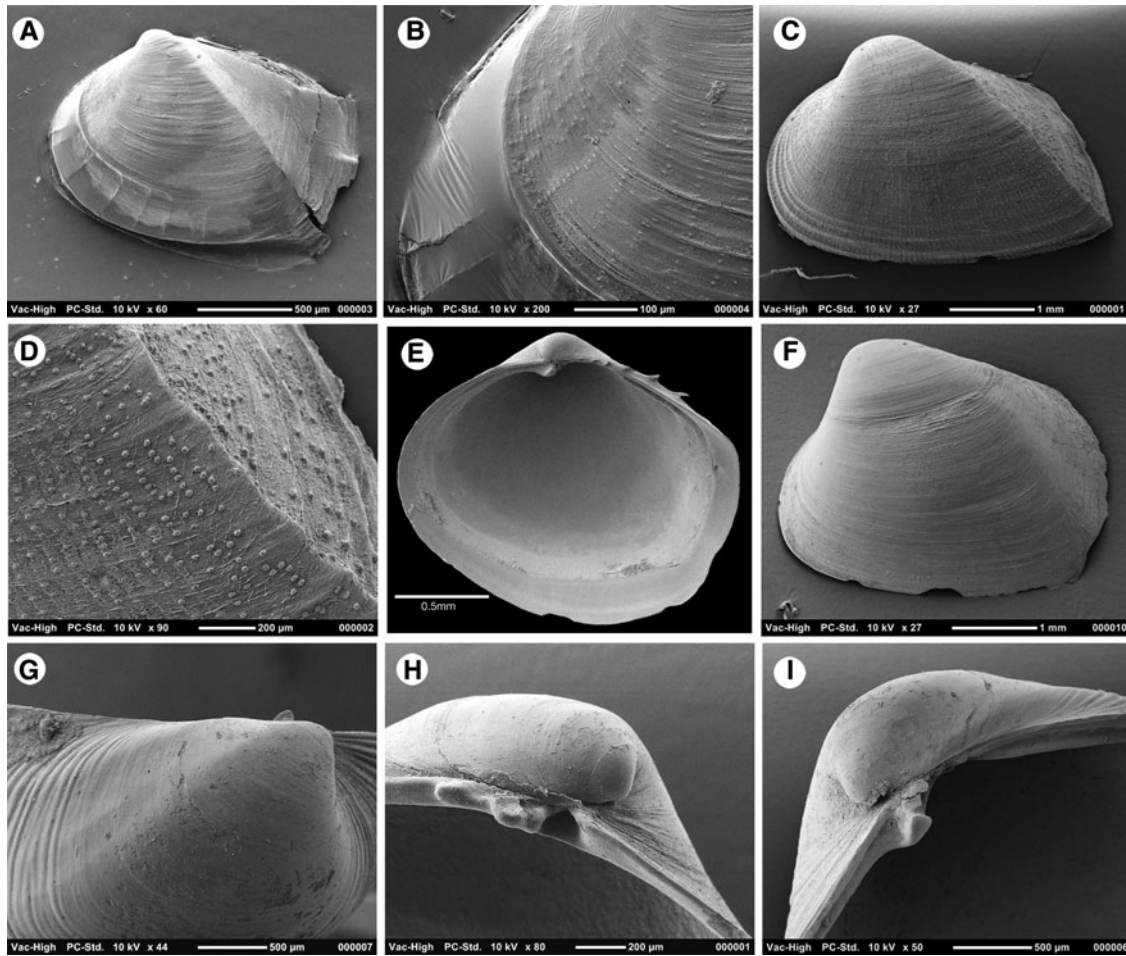


Fig. 12. Scanning electron micrographs of juvenile shells of corbulid species. (A–B) *C. (V.) erythraeensis*, (A) whole left valve; (B) pustules on anterior slope. (C, D), *C. (A.) sulculosa* (A) whole left valve; (D) posterior carina and radial rows of pustules. (E) Internal of right valve of *C. (V.) gibba* showing dorsal spines. (F–I) *A. (V.)* sp. 1 (F) whole left valve; (G) umbonal region of right valve; (H) hinge of left valve; (I) hinge of right valve.

sort particles to the same extent as shallow water species. Together this suggests that food is in short supply.

The overall appearance of the soft tissues is one of contracted size and lack of substance except for the ctenidia. We propose that the large ctenidium is maintained to facilitate both food collection and respiration in conditions of low food and low oxygen. However, these adaptations do not overcome the severe conditions and the body mass is relatively small compared with the volume of the shell thus reducing the metabolic demand. A similar low body mass was reported in *Amygdalum anoxicolum*, a glassy mussel from the oxygen minimum zone off Oman (Oliver, 2001).

A number of studies on corbulids note the thick shell and presence of conchiolin layers: Yonge (1946) on *C. (V.) gibba* from Scotland; Morton (1990) on *C. crassa* from Hong Kong and Mikkelsen & Bieler (2001) on *C. (V.) disparilis* from Florida. The conchiolin layers are postulated to prevent predation by shell-boring gastropods, their absence in *A. muriaticus* suggests that such predation pressures do not exist. The thin shell reduces the energy demand for shell production especially in an environment that has a reduced pH.

It has been noted above that the shell of *Apachecorbula* most resembles that of the juvenile shells of *Varicorbula* suggesting that paedomorphosis has occurred. The shells are relatively large (9 mm) compared with species that have evolved

by progenesis, e.g. *Turtonia minuta* at 2 mm (Ockelmann, 1964) and *Notolimea clandestina* at 1 mm (Salas, 1994). Hayami & Kase (1993) cited abnormal salinity, metallic cations (Fe, Cu), oxygen deficiency, high turbidity, strong water agitation, high population density, abnormal pH, temperature variations and deficient food supply as possible causes of stunting. Many of these factors apply to the extreme environment of the rim of the brine pool yet the size is not atypically small in comparison with other Red Sea corbulids that have a maximum size of 13 mm in *Varicorbula* sp. 1 and *Anisocorbula taitensis*. The feeble musculature, small size of the visceral mass and small adductor muscles do however give an impression of stunting such that there is 'a small body in a large shell' appearance to *Apachecorbula*. The shell although not smaller is much thinner than in most corbulids and in this could be regarded as stunted. We propose that progenesis has not occurred but the extreme conditions have stunted the growth of selected tissues and organs. The large ctenidium is retained in order to maximize food particle collection and respiration, and the thin shell can reduce energy demand. The large, thin shell, which can be regarded as a neotenus character, does not increase predation pressure as predators are not abundant. Colonization of the rim of the brine pool is therefore negatively influenced by the extreme environmental parameters but

these are partly mitigated by biological parameters such as lack of competition and few predators.

In the systematic section we noted that corbulids are infrequent in the bathyal and abyssal regions of the deep oceans across the world. The Red Sea appears to be an exception with species being recorded from the Thuwal Seep at a depth of 840–850 m (Batang *et al.*, 2012) and the *C. (Varicorbula)* sp. 1 from 1465 m (this paper). Such bathymetric range extensions are not unusual for Red Sea invertebrates and it is argued that the high temperatures maintained in the deep Red Sea allow shallow warm-water taxa to exist at greater depths (Türkey, 1996). High levels of endemism are recorded for the deep Red Sea fauna (Türkey, 1996) and to date corbulids have not been recorded from depths beyond the shelf in the adjacent Gulf of Aden and Arabian Seas. The deepest records are those of *Corbula subquadrata* Melvill & Standen, 1907 and *C. persica* Smith 1906 from 285 m in the Gulf of Oman (Melvill & Standen, 1907).

Both *Apachecorbula* and *Corbula* sp. 1 can be added to the list of endemics from the Red Sea. The various environmental crises experienced by the Red Sea including periods of hypersalinity and anoxia (Braithwaite, 1987) could have simulated current brine pool conditions at shallow depths creating an adaptive force in the shallow-water fauna.

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Correspondence should be addressed to:

P.G. Oliver
National Museum of Wales, Cathays Pk., Cardiff CF10 3NP,
Wales, UK
email: graham.oliver@museumwales.ac.uk